# Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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**By Samuel Coate Atkinson,**

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Written for the S. E. Post.

*From a Young Lady's Album.*

TO A FRIEND.

"——— in the heart, that all
Which tyranny can ne'er enthral."

Tue heart—the heart! the proud, full heart!
Oh! hope, an open—one thought, a tie;
It will not bend by human art—
It will not yield to outward strife
Be chain'd with bolts of steel and gold—
It holds its own—remains its will.

Then take thy all—my heart's my own,
No tyrant can deprive of that;
No power usurp its inward throne;
Its love is free—its hate is free—
And past all change—beyond all care—
Thou reign'st a little tyrant there.

## THE BOOK OF NATURE.

Number 4, of the second volume of the Book of Nature, has been issued, in its accustomed style of typographic dress. It contains ten large quarto engravings, comprising an infinite variety of subjects in the Animal Kingdom, and the department, of Botany, Mineralogy, Anatomy, &c.

The first plate gives d awings of those extraordinary quadrupeds, the Hippopotamus and American Tapir; in relation to the latter we extract the following:

### THE AMERICAN TAPIR.

The Tapir is a peaceable animal, and never attacks man or beast from provocation. It is frequently domesticated, on account of its flesh, which the native Indians think extremely delicate, and pronounced by others to be considerably delicious and disagreeable; and its hide is highly valued on account of its great thickness. Sometimes one of these animals has been found at a small ranger, crossing a river with her young, with his gun heavily loaded, without giving him the least annoyance, or diverting her from the course she was pursuing, although he could easily have shot one the moment of her bull on the skin. When pursued by dogs, the tapir always takes to the water, where he defends himself with great dexterity and skill, in this situation it is impossible for dogs to overpower him, as he is standing on his hind feet, while they are swimming. When they approach, he seizes them in his teeth, shakes them, and frequently takes out the part he has grasped, by the skin and otherwise wounds them severely.

This animal is very fond of the water, and bathes whenever he has an opportunity. In the Indian range of the tapir is more extensive than that of any other animal of his size. He inhabits every part of South America, east of the great chain of the Andes, from the Straits of Magellan to the Island of Darien, but is most abundant within the Tropics. They are found, in the province of Marequita, opposite to the Island of Trinidad, in three thousand six hundred feet above the level of the sea.

Seiman tells us, that in Cayenne, the tapir is domesticated, and allowed to walk at liberty in the streets. The same author describes their nocturnal habits, and gives during the day to the neighbouring woods to feed, in search of roots and fruits. They are fond of being noticed, and will follow their master, exhibiting various tokens of attachment.

The tapir produces in November, and only one at a time, in the care of which she is entirely unassisted by the male.

### GOLD-BREASTED TRUMPETER.

In length about 22 inches; and its legs are five inches high, and completely covered with small scales, which reach two inches above the knee: the prevailing colour of the plumage is a shade of green on the head and neck are very short and downy: those of the fore part of the breast and under part of the body are of a splendid glossy golden-green, with a reflection of blue, in some lights: these between the shoulders, and round the middle of the body, are of a purple cast: the breast downwards: they are all loose and silky: the quill feathers are of a dark brown, and those of the tail are short, and are twelve in number: the legs are of a yellow cast, and the claws black.

The bird inhabits the arid mountains and upland forests of South America; never visiting the cleared grounds, or cultivated districts, except when the season has locks: it walks and runs, rather than flies, some it never does the latter, except for a short distance, and then only to reach some short distance, or to gain some favourite perch: it is very shy and wild during and when surprised in its haunts, makes its escape by the swiftness of its feet, at the same time emitting a shrill cry, not unlike that of a turkey.

The most characteristic and remarkable property of these birds is their voice, wonderful noise which they often make either of their own accord, or when urged by their keepers. The sound is at first somewhat like a hollow sobbing, and as it gains strength it is preceded by a strange, interrupted, and hissing noise, like that of *shrik*, shrink: in this way the bird utters five, six, or seven times, with precipitation, a hollow voice, emitted from the bottom of the throat. They are pronounced *hoo, hoo, hoo, hoo, hoo, hoo*, with the mouth shut, resting upon the feet: the sound is certainly not less much resembles the lengthened doleful noise which the baker's boy makes with his tin horn or trumpet, to inform their customers when the bread comes out of their ovens. This odd sort of noise is probably given out by the male bird, in order to invite the capacity of their membraneous cells.

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### THE LARK.

Larks are distinguished from all other birds by the superior length of their hinder claws. They are a genus of the species, are upwards of an inch in length, and locally impracticables them from perching on trees; consequently, they build their nests upon the ground, and place their nests: some few, that have shorter claws, perch upon trees, but never build their nests upon them. From the situation of their nests they are greatly exposed to the attacks of predacious animals: to shun which end, dice, which destroy great numbers of the eggs and young: the cuckow also frequently deposits her eggs in them.

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As long ago as the year 1797, Mr. Bartram, of New York, conveyed three dozen of yellow perch in a tierce, from the Schuylkamin pond, at Bartram's, to a pond near the Spanish Legation, a distance of forty miles, where they had never been seen, and from that period to the present time, they have increased and multiplied in such numbers as to furnish the whole city with fish.

Mr. Clinton quotes the remark from Gesaler, that duckstones swallow the eggs of fishes and reject them again, unhurt, so that they will afterwards come to maturity. Some travellers in Africa, observed small fishes in marshes formed by the rainy season, which were red, and lively. Whenever the water was evaporated they died, and after a few days were found in a dry state. Within six or seven years, early walkers observed in Boston common, one morning, an immense flock of bee flies blown in the grass. In this case, the wind had an agency.

Dr. Hosack, many years since, had an artificial pond excavated in a botanic garden, which, to the utter surprise of everybody, was speedily supplied with little fish. All these instances of the spontaneous birth of fish are not so very marvellous as would at first appear. Birds are the unquestionable agents in the transportation of the ova, either in their own bodies, or sometimes by actually carrying the body of a dead fish, filled with ova.

Ponds may be successfully stocked, by carrying the eggs in water. The Chinese practise this, profitably. Fish may be transported from country to country in a jar of water, if careful to change it occasionally, on the voyage. Shad were carried in this way, and brought to Boston from South America, alive.

Mr. Bartram, the celebrated botanist of the South of the family *Perrotiea*, distinguished by irregular teeth, a branchial membrane with seven rays, operculum is dentated, the air bladder not divided, and the body, according to the system of classification we have adopted, should be placed in the order of Pharyngognathi.

Swaying Bands, Rock-Bands,—*Perca labrax*, (Linn. Syst. Nat.) Bloch! On the sides are parallel lines, like narrow ribbons, eight in number, which give it the name of striped bass: the scales are large, of a metallic lustre: in the operculum there is a spine, and it is serrated; the first portion of the third plate, the gill-cover, consisted of three pieces, but in the present plate with the branchial membrane with seven rays, operculum is dentated, the air bladder not divided, and the body, according to the system of classification we have adopted, should be placed in the order of Pharyngognathi.

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In the branchial membrane are seven rays, pectoral sixteen, ventral six, dorsal eight in the first, and fourteen in the second, anal fifteen, and in the caudal are sixteen rays, and of these it is also, according to the size it would appear of the individual, are stiff or spinous.

Three or four of the stripes reach the tail,—the number not always being constant; and the remainder gradually disappear at different points on the sides, and are not to be seen when the head and shoulder are being long and the under jaw, as in the jaw, just beyond its elbow. Next to the mackerel, this is decidedly the handsomest of the native fishes.

Bass, says the late distinguished Dr Witt Clinton, is a Dutch name, and signifies perch. The resemblance between the fishes in Lake Erie, and those in the Atlantic, is so striking, that they cannot be called by a common origin. It cannot be true that our robust fresh-water seas were peopled with aquatic beasts when the ocean was salt. The bass and the lake perch may have received inhabitants in that way, we should not presume to deny: but that is not the ordinary mode of stocking them, as so unphilosophical, that it would be unworthy of refutation. The animals are the most wonderful, and the most interesting of the whole. In the ocean, they loathe fresh, and in fresh they loathe salt. The striped bass is the ornament of the striped bass of the ocean; yet nothing would be more difficult than to hold a water communication between the two. Even if there were a complete salt water, at least some part of the year, is a steady accident of this lake.

Our remarks on the probable manner in which rein are distributed over the globe, will also explain the mystery of these Atlantic fishes being in fresh water, equally developed, and obviously *climated*,—because the salt water is not always the same,—but the fresh doubtless been the agent in transporting the spawn.

Mr. Bartram, in 1797, had the bass of the lake conveyed over the mountains, and in the course of a few years they were abundant within the Schuylkill. They are found in the province of Marequita, opposite to the Island of Trinidad, in three thousand six hundred feet above the level of the sea.

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# Saturday Evening Post.

**Saturday, November 18.**

London Court, Thurs.—Dispatches from Austria, Germany, &c. to the 30th ult. reached London on the 12th instant.


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton, do. | 3,906 tons | |
| Tea 6d. per lbs. import | 27,703 | |
| Silk, do. | | |
| Total | 100,000 | |

### CHOLERA IN BALTIMORE.

We regret to note that the cholera prevails in Baltimore to a considerable extent. The sworn 29 deaths by that disease had occurred early in the week, and the Board of Health's bulletin of Wednesday, the 12th inst. stated that since Sunday, the malady has assumed a milder and more manageable form.

### DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

An unfortunate accident occurred in Baltimore, on Wednesday, during the trial of a locomotive engine built for the use of the Ohio Rail-road Company. The engine was propelled by the steam power, under the charge of the builder or his agent, for the purpose of testing its power before being delivered to the Company. It was attached to and in the act of drawing a train of cars, when the boiler suddenly exploded and Mr. Isaac Engineer, Mr. —— Neff, instantly. The attendant persons was injured, but not a county. No other damage was sustained.

From the New York Observer.

### AWARD OF PREMIUM.

The committee to whom it was referred to award the premium of $50, for the best essay on Slander, report, that they have received and read two manuscripts, and unanimously award the premium to the author of that which is signed "Philanthropos." And the Rev. Joseph H. Jones, of New Brunswick, N. J., and that the essay will be published in the Religious Tract Society, as it will soon be published.

Signed, Leonard Woods, Jr. Chairman, G. Bethune, Henry White and Wm. A. Hallock, Committee.

November 4, 1835.

### FARMING IN PENNSYLVANIA

Is now abounding till dust, has been and in relation to the advantages of taking up land in the western states, we believe it is scarcely possible for an enterprising and honest farmer, to make not only a decent living, but come to acquire a competency, in any part of this fine state, in Pennsylvania. We are confirmed in this opinion, by a statement in a late number of the Steubenville (Ohio) Herald, the editor of which has for the second part edition, made from actual observation:

James Dunlap rented and occupied twenty-three years of new land as follows:

The land was either light timbered, as the case the cost of clearing 10 acres in 24 days, or

| | |
|---|---|
| Cost of clearing 21 Do. do. 21 Do. | $12,00 |
| Do. do. 40 do. | 14,00 |
| | 19,00 |
| Cost of chopping and burning, | $171,00 |
| Cost of fencing 12 acres | 30,00 |
| 1 Do. do. Rye on 6 acres—seed | 2,00 |
| 7 of Corn on 7 | 10,00 |
| 7 of Oats on 7 | 7,00 |
| Harrowing Wheat 12 | 3,00 |
| Do. Rye, 6 | 1,50 |
| Do. Oats, 7 | 1,00 |
| Planted 1 acres of Cucumbering and seed, | 1,00 |
| Hoeing Do. | 1,50 |
| Cost of seed, Harrowing, &c. | $44,75 |
| Cost of cutting Wheat and Rye—12 days | 12,00 |
| hook, | |
| Hauling Do. | 10,00 |
| Hauling Corn, | 4,00 |
| | 4,00 |
| Cost of Harvesting the crop | $25,50 |
| Thrashing 240 bushels of Wheat, | $120,00 |
| 6 " " Rye, | 9,00 |
| 7 " " Oats, | 7,50 |
| 70 " " Corn, | 35,00 |
| 40 " " Potatoes, | 15 |
| " " Fodder, | 5 |
| | $196,75 |

Leaving the surplus, as it was to obtain calculations, of 775 which would put for the land, at $3 per acre, and leave near a hundred of clothes profit. So much for the profits of farming in the Beech Woods.

### THE INDIAN TRIBES.

The territory allotted to the several Indian tribes now residing in Georgia, Le their future residence, is a tract of country about 300 miles wide, west of the Arkansas Territory, and the State of Missouri. Its southern end is bound on Red River, which there divides the United States from Mexico, and the northern is to extend north as far as may be wanted, to the River Platte, as at present constituted, or still further up, should it be necessary. In this tract of land, it is intended hereafter Missouri, may meet the Missouri, as a south westwardly, to latitude 40°. If this connection should be made, the Missouri River will extend up to the 40° of latitude, it will be about 1,200 miles long, and nearly 600 wide.

This tract of country, which is to be the future home of the Indians, is one of the most fertile and beautiful in the whole country, and the number of acres assigned to each

Estimated by the enlightened Indians, viz:

| Names of the tribes. | Quantity for each. | Tot'l Am't. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Chocta, | 5,000,000 | |
| 2. Chicasaws, | 4,000,000 | |
| 3. Cherokees & Muscogulges, | 1,500,000 | |
| 4. Half breeds, Choctaws, Chicasaws & Lowtys, | 120,000 | 13,620,000 |
| Assigned to the emigrant Indians, viz: | | |
| 1. Choctaws, | 15,000,000 | |
| 2. Creeks & Seminoles, | 13,000,000 | |
| 3. Cherokees, | 12,000,000 | |
| 4. Persons from Sundries, | 500,000 | |
| 5. Senecas & Shawanos, | 200,000 | |
| 6. Quapaws, | 96,000 | |
| 7. Kanzas, | 32,000 | |
| 8. Weas & Piankashaws, | 96,000 | |
| 9. Weas & Piankashaws, | 160,000 | |
| 10. Miamies, | 1,600,000 | |
| 11. Delawares, | 1,200,000 | |
| 12. Kickapoos, | 160,000 | |
| | | 80,302,000 |
| Acres, | | 93,830,000 |

The value Law of the Mississippi, who have agreed to emigrate, and the number of persons of each tribe, are as follows:

| Names of tribes. | Numbers. |
|---|---|
| 1. In the State of New York, viz: | |
| Senecas, | 2,242 |
| Onondagas, | 600 |
| Cayugas, | 400 |
| Delawares, | 120 |
| Tuscaroras, | 1,132 |
| Wyandots, | 278 |
| St. Regis, | 238 |
| Conoseraugus, | 54 |
| | 4,170 |
| 2. At Green Bay, viz: | |
| Menomonies, | 800 |
| Stockbridge, | 350 |
| Senecas, | 5 |
| | 725 |
| 3. Wyandots in Ohio, | 575 |
| 4. Miamies, | 300 |
| 5. Munsees, | 1,100 |
| 6. Pottawatamies & Ottawas of Lake Michigan, | 5,000 |
| 7. Chippewas, | 3,000 |
| 8. Cherokees, | 2,000 |
| | 20,846 |

There are 20 different tribes west of the Mississippi, with whom the United States have treaties, embracing an aggregate population of 56,510 souls.

There are also 40 other tribes west of the Mississippi, with whom the United States have no treaties. Their numbers amount to about 156,000

A synod of 600 is called in the Welsh papers, by the President of the Calvinistic Methodist Bible Committee, for the purpose of considering the case of Mr. Lord, the late Secretary of the Company, who has absconded with £20,000 of the funds. The meeting is to be held immediately in the neighborhood of Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire, on the 10th inst., and is expected to be numerously attended. Mr. Lord is described as a man of about eight-and, has light hair, a fair complexion, is of prepossessing address, and generally wears spectacles of a green color with a peculiar tint.

Gardiner, Me. announced the official returns of the election in that State, which took place on the 2d inst. It will be seen that Mr. Dunlap is left behind in the race for Governor, only 39 votes. The returns on the House ticket leave Mr. Gilmor, the highest on the Whig ticket, 4,343 votes. The same returns have also left Mr. Kent, the highest on the Democratic ticket, 4,343 votes.

| Loss. | | Major Hughes. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. M. Wilson, | 33,011 | G. R. Gleaves, | 31,499 |
| Wm. Sidney, | 32,979 | R. H. Wide, | 32,999 |
| G. W. Terrell, | 30,004 | T. F. Foster, | 32,999 |
| John Chalfant, | 32,987 | J. Hall, | 32,999 |
| C. E. Haynes, | 31,651 | A. H. Chapell, | 32,721 |
| W. W. Chester, | 31,651 | R. Weakley, | 32,721 |
| Preston Gartland, | 32,555 | R. A. Bell, | 32,971 |
| J. G. Terrell, | 30,340 | W. D. Bunch, | 32,750 |
| J. W. Sanford, | 31,455 | D. Newsom, | 32,941 |

South Carolina.—At the recent elections in this State, the following gentlemen were elected to represent that State in the next Congress:

| State Rights. | Union. |
|---|---|
| Warren R. Davis, | Gen. James Rogers, |
| J. W. Pickens, | Col. R. R. Mackey. |
| Gen. Jas. H. Hammond,* | |
| Wm. D. Gray, | |
| Henry L. Pinckney, | |
| Hon. Robt. B. Campbell, | |
| Gen. John K. Griffin. | |

*Now in Congress.

In the Legislature, parties will stand as follows. In the Senate 31 Nullifiers, 10 Union men. In the House of Representatives 81 Union men.

### MASSACHUSETTS

The returns from this state, are altogether favorable to the Whig party. In the city of Boston, the vote on the Governor stands, Davis, (Whig) 3,617; Morton, (Jackson) 3651; Bailey, (Antimason) 120; Allen, Whig) none) 513.

From all the information we can gather, we deem it safe to infer the election of the following gentlemen as members of Congress. Abbot Lawrence, Benjamin Gorham, Isaac C. Bates, Caleb Cushing, Nathaniel Hogge, William B. Calhoun, William Jackson, William Baylies, John Reed, John Quincy Adams.

All these gentlemen are Whigs. Running a Whig race of two members to Nullified each one from the last election in 1833, and of one member as compared with the second delegation in the present Congress.

### FRENCH CLAIMS.

The Commissioner appointed to treaty with France met in Washington, pursuant to adjournment, on the 10th ult. The correspondence of their proceedings, taken from the Globe, contains information of some interest to those concerned in claims under the treaty.

We understand that the Board have decided that memorials filed during the vacation, the Board called up the docket of cases 1 to 11 hundred, and that their previous orders, that they might proceed with the examination of the claims on the docket, in the order that the documents were not ready with their memorials, to try their cases, and at their option, with their consent. Board agreed to postpone the hearing of the cases in the order in which they are set for hearing, according as the cases respectively may be ready. The Board have also understood, that the cases will be positively taken up for hearing on the days appointed, and that no further postponements will be granted, except for the most urgent reasons. The Board are engaged in preparing a set of rules for the regulation of their proceedings. We could call the attention of the claimants, in the different parts of the country, to the importance of appearing by counsel at the time appointed for the hearing of their cases, and to endeavor to expedite the business as much as possible, for although the Board may be disposed to grant reasonable indulgence, the members of the Board cannot but consider that their time has been unnecessarily consumed by the absence of the claimants, or their counsel, at the time appointed for their cases to be heard. Several cases have been postponed for more than a month in this way, and especially since the return of the agent of the claimants of the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, who has been prosecuting his claim before the Board, and who has declared his intention of returning to France for the purpose of obtaining additional documents. We would call the attention of the claimants, in the different parts of the country, to the importance of appearing by counsel at the time appointed for the hearing of their cases, and to endeavor to expedite the business as much as possible, for although the Board may be disposed to grant reasonable indulgence, the members of the Board cannot but consider that their time has been unnecessarily consumed by the absence of the claimants, or their counsel, at the time appointed for their cases to be heard. Several cases have been postponed for more than a month in this way, and especially since the return of the agent of the claimants of the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, who has been prosecuting his claim before the Board, and who has declared his intention of returning to France for the purpose of obtaining additional documents. We would call the attention of the claimants, in the different parts of the country, to the importance of appearing by counsel at the time appointed for the hearing of their cases, and to endeavor to expedite the business as much as possible, for although the Board may be disposed to grant reasonable indulgence, the members of the Board cannot but consider that their time has been unnecessarily consumed by the absence of the claimants, or their counsel, at the time appointed for their cases to be heard. Several cases have been postponed for more than a month in this way, and especially since the return of the agent of the claimants of the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, who has been prosecuting his claim before the Board, and who has declared his intention of returning to France for the purpose of obtaining additional documents.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5. [Extract of a letter to the editor.]

"The publishers of the expurgated edition of the American edition of Mrs. Thom Trollope, to the entire work on Americans and their manners, will not meet with success in this city. The reading public will not be a party to the publication of a garbled edition of the genuine work. Another edition will soon be published, and the booksellers will be a fortune who prefer the genuine work, and devote it first through the press. A gentleman in this city has received a copy of the work in return, has given me an opportunity to read some of the suppressed chapters. They are not worth reading, but as I cannot, let right now in two things. 1st. His friend and myself are Mr. Hamilton's friends. Mr. Hamilton's friends, speaking of the entertainment, says—'How small I shrunk the dinner!' It was considered a very small dinner, and the unexcited manner of the gentleman in question, was not very much to his credit. 2d. She complains that the New Yorkers forgot to let her have a private box at the theatre, and that her entrance, and that of a party, Hamilton, for private box, was announced to the audience, and that a small fuss took place in consequence. Now, as Charles, was 'Charles' family in a country, it is hardly probable that he was acquainted with the fact that private boxes are not customary in the United States. Mrs. Trollope should have known this, and not have exposed her ignorance."

### IMPORTANT DECISION

We learn that the suits instituted in Augusta county, Virginia, against the Rev. Dr. Baxter, for the value of certain lands claimed upon by Mr. Hall, have just been decided in favor of the latter. The Rev. Doctor has always denied the title to be valid, and will hold and thirty-two cases and diligence had been used, and the most eminent counsel employed on both sides to conduct and was conducted on an unusually able manner. The Court was engaged for a week in the trial of the cases, and the decision was pronounced by Judge Tucker. But the Court reserved all such questions as were of a doubtful character, and which would affect the title of land or the long currency, until mature consideration, and that took place, Hamilton for private box, and that it takes place the same day. Mr. Hall, before such as Chalfin, was "Charles' family" in a country. It is another place she says she "was acquainted with the fact that private boxes are not customary in the United States. Mrs. Trollope should have known this, and not have exposed her ignorance." Now, as I cannot, let right now in two things. 1st. His friend and myself are Mr. Hamilton's friends. Mr. Hamilton's friends, speaking of the entertainment, says—'How small I shrunk the dinner!' It was considered a very small dinner, and the unexcited manner of the gentleman in question, was not very much to his credit. 2d. She complains that the New Yorkers forgot to let her have a private box at the theatre, and that her entrance, and that of a party, Hamilton, for private box, was announced to the audience, and that a small fuss took place in consequence. Now, as Charles, was 'Charles' family in a country. It is another place she says she "was acquainted with the fact that private boxes are not customary in the United States. Mrs. Trollope should have known this, and not have exposed her ignorance." Now, as I cannot, let right now in two things. 1st. His friend and myself are Mr. Hamilton's friends. Mr. Hamilton's friends, speaking of the entertainment, says—'How small I shrunk the dinner!' It was considered a very small dinner, and the unexcited manner of the gentleman in question, was not very much to his credit. 2d. She complains that the New Yorkers forgot to let her have a private box at the theatre, and that her entrance, and that of a party, Hamilton, for private box, was announced to the audience, and that a small fuss took place in consequence. Now, as Charles, was 'Charles' family in a country. It is another place she says she "was acquainted with the fact that private boxes are not customary in the United States. Mrs. Trollope should have known this, and not have exposed her ignorance."

### INTERESTING FROM THE TEXAS.

FIRES IN THE STREETS.

The list of a valued letter published in the New-York Post was a letter from a gentleman in Texas, to a friend in this city, dated at Velasco, on the 4th of October, and written in the midst of the excitement which prevailed in consequence of the arrest of Col. Austin, and the seizure of the cannon at Gonzales. The letter is written in a spirited manner, and is well calculated to excite the sympathy of the people of the United States in favor of the Texans.

"Velasco, Oct. 4.

"Dear Sir—Before this reaches you, you will have heard of the arrest of Col. Austin, and the seizure of the cannon at Gonzales. The latter was given to the people of Gonzales by the Mexican government, to protect them against the Indians, and the former was arrested by the Mexican authorities, on the charge of having written a letter to the people of Texas, urging them to take up arms against the government. Col. Austin has been in Mexico for the last two years, endeavoring to obtain the repeal of the law of April 6, 1830, which prohibits the introduction of slaves into Texas, and the passage of a law for the admission of Texas into the Mexican confederation as a state. He has been eminently successful in both objects, and was on his way home, when he was arrested at Saltillo, and sent to the city of Mexico, where he has been confined in a dungeon ever since. The people of Texas are highly excited at the arrest of Austin, and the seizure of the cannon, and are determined to resist the latter at all hazards. Col. Austin is the most popular man in Texas, and the people will not submit to his imprisonment. The cannon was given to the people of Gonzales for the express purpose of defending them against the Indians, and the people will not submit to its being taken away. Gen. Cos, the commander of the Mexican troops in Texas, has issued a proclamation, declaring that the people of Gonzales have forfeited the cannon by their resistance to the order for its delivery, and that they will be treated as rebels if they refuse to comply with the order. Gen. Cos

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, Nov. 15, 1834.

*Publication Office, No. 36 Carter's Alley, opposite the Mercury Bank.*

☞ CHRISTIAN HERR, postmaster at Williamstown, Lancaster county, Pa. will oblige us by enclosing us, without further delay, the amount of money in his hands which he has collected from our subscribers.

URBANNA, Va. Nov. 1, 1834.

MR. S. C. ATKINSON:

SIR,—You were right in sending a paper directed R. Dye, Richardson, Middlesex county, Virginia, which came to this office. There is no such man in that county, nor a post-office by that name. I am inclined to think you have made a mistake in the state, as there are no other persons of the name of Dye in the state of Virginia. I have not been postmaster long, or you should have been informed before; but I have known this paper to have come regularly to this office for more than two years.—Yours, &c.

THOS. MEUSE, P. M.

The foregoing is another instance of the abuses practised upon us by the post office department. A misdirected paper, it appears, has been received by the former post master, at Urbanna, for more than two years, when he knew it was intended for another person.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

We are glad to learn that the present exhibition is visited daily, by numbers of our citizens. The increasing taste which is evinced in relation to the Academy affords conclusive evidence of refined taste, in regard to works of arts, among Philadelphians, and presents a fair encouragement to the liberality of the Academicians. The present exhibition, in addition to many standard productions which have been noticed before, comprises a large number of superior paintings from the pencils of Portaits by Sully, Inman, Neagle, Wood and Mifflin. The latter gentleman gives unequivocal proofs of his talents as a painter in his paintings, and he will, no doubt, soon rank among the most eminent artists in the country.

The portraits of J. R. Ingersoll, H. D. Gilpin, A. C. Buckley, D. W. Coxe, J. N. Maffitt, and Charles Kemble, Esqs. and of Miss Kemble and Miss Prudence Crandall, are all finely executed. In every instance the likenesses are striking, and the superior finish of the works give evidence of a high degree of perfection in the art. A large number of beautiful landscapes and fancy sketches, are also to be found in the several rooms, and we have three entire rooms filled with, we certainly attract the attention of the most careless observer.

No lady or gentleman of Philadelphia, should fail to visit this exhibition, however limited may be their knowledge of painting. The fine arts will soon become a *fashionable* study, and every individual should endeavor to cultivate sufficient taste to be able to appreciate an opinion upon all works that they examine. Besides this consideration, a leisure hour can in no place be more profitably spent, than in the Academy of Fine Arts, where the mind is entertained and instructed by a contemplation of the works of men of acknowledged genius, in both ancient and modern times.

THE GARDEN OF AMERICA.

Two of the passengers in the South America, which sailed from New York, for Liverpool, on the 1st instant, were Messrs. Brown and McNab. These gentlemen, it is stated in a New York paper, arrived here on June last, on a botanical tour through the United States and Canada, under the auspices of the Royal Botanic Garden of Edinburgh. They have, during this short period, explored, in a manner never before known, and have taken back with them several hundred entire new plants to add to that already splendid establishment. They express themselves delighted with the *Eden* that we idolize—the rich alluvial margin rivers, and magnificent lakes. They have, in pursuit of their object, taken up their abode in dwarf log-houses and wigwams, and have lived much with the Indians on Lake Huron. These scientific expeditions, having matters of pure taste in view, it is to be hoped will be often resorted, as there is, perhaps, no region on earth so full of interest to the lover of botanical research as North America—whose noble lakes, rivers and prairies are, from the month of May till November, perfect gardens of the most beautiful flowers and shrubs, and which, for the most part, succeed admirably when transplanted into the well-kept gardens of Europe.

SPEED ON RAIL-ROADS.

The rail-road line of election in New York was brought to this city, on Thursday of last week, in less than five hours; or at the rate of thirty miles an hour. An express left New York in the steam boat Swan, which arrived at Amboy in little over two hours. A locomotive engine was then started on the rail-road, which ran the whole length of the road, within a few miles of Camden, in two hours and a half, being at rest readiness. It reached Philadelphia before 12 A. M.

This speed, although not greater than the ordinary rate of travelling between New York and Philadelphia, may, we have no question, be readily obtained, even with a heavy load of passengers. On rail-roads the resistance and friction are very trifling, and forty and fifty miles an hour may easily be attained, without difficulty, as soon as our locomotives are brought to a state of perfection. This, it is probable, will be the case in the course of the ensuing season; and it is very probable that the trip between the two cities will be regularly made in five hours; so that the Philadelphian may breakfast in Philadelphia, go to New York, sup in his own domicil; having travelled between sun-rise and sun-set, without fatigue, no less than two hundred miles.

In the course of the winter, the rail-road from Amboy will be continued to Camden, and steam-boat travelling on the Delaware, except in crossing the river to Philadelphia, ought to be entirely avoided. The distance to New York, by the route, is ninety-four miles.

A still shorter route is in contemplation, by the way of Trenton, on the Pennsylvania side; and from Trenton to Jersey city, opposite New York—distance 56 miles. A rail-road on the first section, has already been opened, and the distance—26 miles—travelled in one hour. A rail-road is also contemplated from the legislature of New Jersey, to extend the line on the second section, and the country is remarkably favourable for such a project, the two great cities of the Atlantic slope being there only about 80 miles apart in other. This declaration, however incredible it may appear to some, is literally true. On a rail-road almost any speed may be obtained, and forty miles an hour is quite moderate, compared with the calculations which have been made in Europe.

Either, or both of these routes completed, and the line from this city to Washington, now in contemplation finished, the journey from New York to Washington will be a mere trifle. From Philadelphia to West Chester, 30 miles, rail-road is already in operation, and the people of West Chester are making arrangements to continue it to Port Deposite. From that place to Baltimore, a rail-road is also in contemplation, and from Baltimore to Washington—36 miles—the road is nearly finished. These facts are indubitable evidences of spirit and enterprize among our people, and the advantages which will result from these works will confer upon the community at large, will be commensurate with their magnitude.

RAIL-ROADS AND CANALS.

The increase of rail-roads and canals in the United States, and the rapidity with which they are executed, that the most careful reader of a daily newspaper, can scarcely have retained them all in his recollection. At least one-half of the rail-roads, and other works of improvement in progress, not in one section of the Union only, but in the south and west, as well as in the north and east, and wherever the enterprising American has chosen a scene for his residence, and the operations of his industry and skill. A recent publication by Mr. H. R. Tanner, of this city, containing a brief description of all the canals and rail-roads in the United States, now completed or in progress, will therefore be regarded as a valuable acquisition to those who desire to keep pace with the march of improvement. The work is small but comprehensive. It is embellished with a carefully engraved map of the United States, upon which the canals and rail-roads in action are accurately marked, and the accompanying letter press descriptions fully elucidate the extent, courses, points of commencement and termination, length, sacred and descent, locks and outlined plances, tunnels, bridges, cost of construction, &c. of these important works. The descriptions are arranged under the heads of the States, so that any road or canal only to be referred to without delay.

This little work will be invaluable for reference, and every canaler should have a copy in his possession. Mr. Tanner, the compiler, is well known in Pennsylvania, for his enterprize in geographical matters, as his various publications of maps have invariably evinced much skill, perseverance and ingenuity, subject to the collection and arrangement of useful information.

Another link in the great chain of steam-boat and rail-road communication between the north and south, has been completed. The Richmond Times announces, that the location of the first eighteen miles of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac rail-road, is now rapidly advancing, and is expected to be completed to the extent of an early period of the season. The same paper adds—

It is ascertained that the improvement which have already been made, such as the straightening of part of the portion of the road, are greater even than were anticipated by the engineer of the work, Mr. Moncure Robinson, Esq. at the time of making his report to the Board. The distance from the head of the line, from the public point of departing to the coal pits, to Richmond, is so peculiarly favorable, that a locomotive engine, with a load of coal, can go with more facility than in the case of coal at a load. The valley of Falling Creek, which is used as a receptacle for the waters of the South branch, is believed to possess decided advantages over any other approach to the James river on the Pamunkey, whilst the route is either direction.

The whole rout of the road, when completed to this valley, will fall about 60 feet. The last named point through large tracts of woodland, the owners of which are in the second road in market during the next months, at a profit to themselves as well as to the purchasers. All purchases have been relinquished by the landholders, and timber for the purpose of the company is abundant.

On the whole we may look with entire confidence to the completion of the third part of the road, in one year from the present time, and during the winter of 1835-'6, a large amount of business may be expected to be done.

LITERARY NOTICES.

RELIGIOUS SOUVENIR.

The Souvenir, for 1835, is just published by Messrs. Key and Biddle. It contains eight engravings, viz: Mrs. Wolff, by Elia, from a painting by Lawrence; Jephtha's Rash Vow, by Inman; The Destruction of Sodom, by Smiley; the Invasion, by Neagle; Frederick and Ellen, by Lawson; Early Piety, by Ellis, and Solomon, by Inman; Isaiah, by Parker. The embellishments, generally, are well executed; the Frontispeece, Sunday Morning, Frederick and Ellen, and Calvmet, are peculiarly fine and expressive, while all give evidence of taste, skill and superior workmanship.

The reading contents we think much superior to the last number, and the names of many among the contributors, in addition to the late editor, Dr. Bedell, announce the initials of Miss Gould, Miss Woodbridge, W. G. Clark, Mrs. Sigourney, and others of equal reputation. The poem of Mrs. Sigourney, the obituary notice of Dr. Bedell, and the poem to his memory, are extremely well written. The Invasion, by Mrs. Sigourney, from the pencil of Inman, is a deeply interesting sketches, but scarcely more entertaining and profitable than various other articles from other writers. The volume altogether possesses strong attractions, and we trust will receive sufficient taste to be able to compress an opinion upon all works that they examine. Besides this consideration, a leisure hour can in no place be more profitably spent, than in the Academy of Fine Arts, where the mind is entertained and instructed by a contemplation of the works of men of acknowledged genius, in both ancient and modern times.

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"Meanwhile, Glaucus sought the house of the beautiful Napoleon. He found Ione sitting amidst her attendants who were at work around her. Her lute stood at her side, for Ione herself was especially delighted with music, though little, that day. He, to-night, her eyes more beautiful by the morning light and in simple robe, than amidst the splendors of the feast, decorated with the costly jewels of the previous night;—not less so from a certain pensiveness that overclouded her transparent brow—for the blush of shame that mounted over them when he approached. Accustomed to flattery, he was surprised to find none he addressed Ione. He felt it blunch her to utter the language of love. They spoke, therefore, of Greece; this was a theme on which one loves rather to listen, than converse; it was a theme on which the Greek could have eloquently spoken. Ione then referred to her the silver graves that yes cited the banks of Illyssus and the groves of Academe, and inquired of their glories—but how beautiful in decay! He looked back on the meridian splendor of the days of Solon and Pericles the magnificent, from the height of that decline, which, like the close of the day, but deepens the shades employed into light. He had seen the land of poetry chiefly in the pensive age of early youth; and the associations of memory and regret were still upon the flush and spring of life. And Ione listened to his descriptions of the Attic shore and those promontories and those descriptions, than all the prodigal splendors of her consummated empire. Was it not the love for her countrymen? she loved Athens, in him—the gods of her race, the land of her dreams spoke to her in his tongue! From Greece they passed to Rome, and from Rome to Greece. The evening, they made excursions on the sea, and in the groves of Baiæ, and the moonlight revealed to them the ruins of villas, in the days of Horace! From Rome they passed to Rome, and in the days of Horace! From Rome they passed to Rome, and in the days of Horace! From Rome they passed to Rome, and

Painted by the author of Lalla Rookh, and given to all its friends.

## CHARADE.

Taken from an old English newspaper, 1700.—There is now living at Gravel Hollow, 1 Father, 2 Mother, 3 Brother, 4 Brother, 5 Brother, 6 Brother, 7 Sister, 8 Sister, 9 Sister, 10 Sister, 11 Husband, 12 Wife, 13 Uncle, 14 Aunt, 15 Nephew, 16 Niece, 17 Mother-in-Law, 18 Father-in-Law, 19 Brother-in-Law, 20 Sister-in-Law, 21 Children, though only 7 persons as above.

Query—how can this be? All answer is requested.

## CHARADE.

There was my grief, I confess'd trying to burn Your note while I speak my second is my 6 3 5 Your letter, my first, I'll preserve with care And as pressing wish to find—my whole.

"Good morning, Snooks—how are you to day?" said Jim Somers to one of his cronies on Monday last. "Why, I'm sick, I don't go, for, had fasting so bitter any one?"

A Welsh clergyman, unable to his discretion for a living, in a letter to a gentleman near him on the premises, he would be at council, a lawyer that he would be glad to call him out the character of the incumbent, he left the matter to his friend. "I may write to him," said the lawyer, "what has your wife to say about it?" "Oh," said the Welsh, "she knows no more of my affairs than a child unborn." "Is my lady" said the person, "but she knows—"

Service of Elsinore.—"My brothers," said a steel preacher, "you are all sinners." "My dear brethren, there is a great deal to be did, and it is time we were all up and doddling out."

The following anecdote illustrates the folly of family quarrels, and the wisdom of burying them with oblivion. However it be easier we must be abroad, it is merely now to possess ourselves of our senses.

### EPIGRAM

No cat had dog could bear a life,
Or more unmeet or more at strife,
Than our men Thomas and his wife.
Now, now, Thomas, now, now,
While he of her asserts the same,
She vows her husband's not to blame,
To which, then, may we credence give?
Which of these witnesses believe?
Faith! I believe Both.

Dublin Sectoral Examen.—At a recent examination at Trinity College, Dublin, the examiner, a great wag, had his gravity upset by the answers of a gentleman, as follows:

Q. What bone was it that spoke?
A. A Whale.
Q. To whom did it speak.
A. To Moses over the Pentateuch!
Q. What did it say?
A. Moses commanded the people to be a whetstone.
Q. What did Moses reply?
A. Thou art the man.

To find out a place for no city—it is too cold, too hot, too dirty, too wet, too dry, too humble, down in the dell fashioned fireside, by, subjected by rock with fine remarks. Carleton's *Letter to the Duke of Somerset.*

Mrs. Chapone was asked how it was she was always so quiet at church? "Because," said she, "it is not at meeting one not to disturb the religion of others." *Matter-day Magazine.*

Barber-ous Sins.—*A penny shaved, the locals of whose duty is not far from the Victoria Theatre, has seriously offended a gentleman who seems to attract the notice and secure the patronage of numerous denizens in that quarter of Lambeth. How sending the unpleasant tidings home to the gentleman's domicile is doubtful.*

*A clean shave, and a glass of gin, for one penny. Then follows a doggrel couplet:*

All who wants shaving, just step in,
Nothing excels the cut-throat razor.

*"If you like Here how it is"—Hudson.*

"Laughing," said Jon Rogers, after unloading a bilge, the other day, "that's the matter with Sam—I missed the ship yesterday, and now he's sorry for it, you see." "How odd" replied I don't know—why it's you that should be sorry for it, and not Sam." "Why, you see," said Jon, "I went to pay some trifling debt, for I promised it to get on a run, but I won't hatch me a count here, I'll get out the home bound."

"Now, my boy, what's your name?" said a Yankee, stopping one Master Jones, who was playing with a hoop. "Why, that's every thing else but my name, I'm sure I don't. Pray, are you some of the old Mather's Nose," said the lady, "I want some fish sent about dish."

During the late illness of Dr. Arnott, the celebrated French physician, he ordered a chicken to be delivered, accounting from which, he left his room, somewhat fatigued by the effort. On coming to the door, he was asked to believe "myself" he. "It is true," but the gentleman, "that I have been in the room, and have partaken of the sumptuous." "Then he to old old man," cried he, "we have no hearts." and the lady, "I want some fish sent about dish."

Accumulation in Trade and Commerce.—A French commercial paper says it has been recently discovered that the Chinese have all used a system of turning their money over and over, which is the secret of their wealth. A man, with the tea intended for exportation, which tea, when it arrives at the port, is sold to the foreigner, who has been adopted in France, to detect the adulteration, a practical joke is played upon the unwary, who, on the next day, and wrong, the bottle has been substituted in the room, the landowner becomes immediately interested with the new comer.

*The Ducks who forgot his Friends.*—In the bogan-ple of Hannah Moo, just published, it is related that when a man accused of a crime, and was about to be sent to the care of Dr. Woodward, a physician of more than ordinary skill and benevolence, he was in the habit of visiting the prisoner, and, on one occasion, he found him with a pitiful look, and the gentleman, on inquiring the purport of the visit in the countenance of her wife, was informed that the prisoner had been sending for the physician, and that he was in a state of great distress. On being asked what was the matter, he said, "I have no friends, and I pity she had passed away up to heaven, pretty as I am sure I shall be sent to the gallows." "Is that all?" said the physician, "I will be your friend." "Thank you," said the prisoner, "you are the only friend I have in the world." *Bungay Weekly.*

Kaleidoscope Conjecture.—If Punch tells us that there is no reason why a man should not be allowed to have a genius when only he is sensible poison, nor a large shoe from a wax cell, cream is easier into their mouths, "No, I don't believe it," said the Duke of Thanet—then carrying off must hangs about his fire wardens, the dignified, and the patriotic pumpkin ma'n't attentions they can show him.

"Wonder, dear knave," says Quickes, "the lustful sons of the sister-in-law, and the sister-in-law, and the sister-in-law, recommended it to Doctor Slumine. He'll be lawful thou shalt perceive thy brain cannot go in the utmost of valiant." "Thou shalt find," said the Duke, confused by the belief. I am anxious to which wonderful of my experience." "Thou shalt be," said the King. "Knowing occasion, done not present a thanksgiving."

An old bachelor, possessed of a fortune of 30,000 running a tenant, the other day, to his surprise, and the following message of it:—"About three years ago I married a wife, who I thought would be a help-mate to me, but was shockingly within a very few months of my marriage I found that she was a helpless, who happened to be without knowing of any case of the kind, and I am sorry to say that I have been disappointed in my expectations, and consequently, done not present a thanksgiving."

Courtesy or Gold.—Mr. Allen, a lawyer of some eminence at Connecticut, was a very tall sailor. One day, as he was walking in the street, he met a man looking up. The barrister, in the morning of the clouds increased, unconsciously raised his voice in proportion, and the man, not liking to be stared at so much, began to speak for a minute or two he strove to get the attention of the gentleman, who, not hearing what he said, angrily answered, "Sir, I am not deaf." "Again he was mistaken, for the man, who was a little deaf, on the occasion of the course of this unwanted interruption, but presently a number, and loudly, clap came, "Good heavens, sir," exclaimed the man, "I am not blind, I am only stay that noise!"—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

The Sunday or Easter.—All the splendor of the Christian Religion, and the Christian Religion, and the Christian Religion, and